SOIL RESOURCES

Purpose

This chapter identifies resource management goals, policies, and strategies that:

1) preserve and protect soil resources from degradation or loss by wind and water erosion,
2) preserve and protect watershed function and ecological health through soil conservation, and
3) protect agricultural soils from conversion to urban and residential uses.

"Everything is built on soils"

—Cal Poly Earth and Soil Science Department

Introduction

The role that soils play in county watersheds, through capturing, storing and filtering of water, supporting vegetation and producing valuable food and fiber crops, are directly linked to the future of agriculture and the environment, and hence to the vitality of our local economy. Soil loss and degradation from the natural forces of wind and rainfall can be accelerated greatly by urbanization, inappropriate removal of vegetation, overgrazing, cultivation on steep slopes and development without regard to sound conservation practices.

Relationship to Other Elements, Plans, and Programs

Because of the direct connection between soils resources and watershed function, agricultural viability, ecological function, and water quantity and quality, many policies addressing soil resource management can also be found within the Water Resources and

We will recognize success when…

- *Effective soil conservation practices are employed on private and public lands throughout the county.*
- *Conversion of the most Important Agricultural soils to non-agricultural uses is minimized and fully mitigated.*
- *Low Impact Development measures are included in all private and public development projects.*

Biological Resources chapters of this Element, as well as in the Agriculture Element, and are referenced herein.

Major Issues

The loss of soil resources has significant economic and environmental consequences. These can include reduced agricultural productivity, loss of watershed and ecological function, and reduced air and water quality.

Goals, Policies, and Implementation Strategies

The intent of the following goals, policies, and implementation strategies is to protect and preserve soils, and recognize their critical role in the county's watersheds. The soils resources in San Luis Obispo County are essential for preserving economic and environmental vitality and nourishing ecological habitats. They are also essential for the production of food and fiber and other agricultural products. (Also refer to **Figure SL-1, Countywide Soils Map**.)

TABLE SL-1
GOALS FOR SOIL RESOURCES

Goal SL 1	Soils will be protected from wind and water erosion, particularly that caused by poor soil management practices.
Goal SL 2	Watershed and ecological function will be maintained through soil conservation.
Goal SL 3	Important Agricultural Soils will be conserved.

GOAL 1 SOILS WILL BE PROTECTED FROM WIND AND WATER EROSION, PARTICULARLY THAT CAUSED BY POOR SOIL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES.

Policy SL 1.1 Prevent Loss of Topsoil in All Land Uses

Minimize the loss of topsoil by encouraging broad-based cooperation between property owners, agricultural operators, agencies, and organizations that will lead to effective soil conservation practices on all lands, including County-controlled properties. (Also refer to **Policy AG 9** in the **Agricultural Element** and **Figure SL-1 Important Agricultural Soils**.)

◇ ***Implementation Strategy SL 1.1.1 Soil erosion: private lands***

Encourage landowners to participate in programs that reduce soil erosion and maintain soil productivity. The County Department of Agriculture should participate in efforts to educate property owners and agricultural operators about soil conservation through programs developed cooperatively by agencies such as USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Resource Conservation Districts, University of California Cooperative Extension, and other technical service providers.

◇ ***Implementation Strategy SL 1.1.2 Soil erosion: public lands***

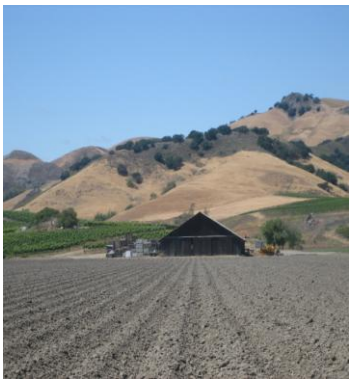
Assure that roads and drainage systems on County-controlled properties and facilities do not negatively impact other land uses, including agricultural lands, and that the roads and drainage systems are properly maintained.

Policy SL 1.2 Promote Soil Conservation Practices in All Land Uses

Require erosion and sediment control practices during development or other soil-disturbing activities on steep slopes and ridgelines. These practices should disperse stormwater so that it infiltrates the soil rather than running off, and protect downslope areas from erosion.

***Soil conservation** is the 1) protection of the soil against physical loss by erosion or against chemical deterioration; that is, excessive loss of fertility by either natural or artificial means. 2) a combination of all management and land use methods that safeguard the soil against depletion or deterioration by natural or by human-induced factors.*

- Soil Science Society of America



The soil is the great connector of our lives, the source and destination of all.

—Wendell Berry, 1977

◇ ***Implementation Strategy SL 1.2.1 Retain natural vegetation and topography***

Retain natural vegetation and topography to the maximum extent feasible for all discretionary projects adjacent to blue line streams or in areas designated with at least moderate erosion potential.

◇ ***Implementation Strategy SL 1.2.2 Restoration of degraded areas***

Require proposed discretionary development to restore degraded and eroded areas where feasible by replanting with native vegetation and using other measures approved by soil conservation agencies.

Policy SL 1.3 Minimize Erosion associated with New Development

Avoid development, including roads and driveways, on the steeper portions of a site except when necessary to avoid flood hazards, protect prime soils, and protect sensitive biological and other resources. Avoid grading and site disturbance activities on slopes over 30%. Minimize site disturbance and protect existing vegetation as much as possible.

◇ ***Implementation Strategy SL 1.3.1 Low Impact Development (LID)***

Implement Low Impact development (LID) for all new public and private projects. (Also refer to **Water Resource Policy WR 4.7**.)

*An **aquifer means** is an underground, water-bearing layer of earth, porous rock, sand, or gravel, through which water can seep or be held in natural storage.*

GOAL 2 WATERSHED AND ECOLOGICAL FUNCTION WILL BE MAINTAINED THROUGH SOIL CONSERVATION.

Policy SL 2.1 Protect Watersheds and Aquifer Recharge Areas

Give high priority to protecting watersheds, aquifer-recharge areas, and natural drainage systems when reviewing applications for discretionary development. (Also refer to **Water Resource Policies WR 2.4, 3.1, 3.2. 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 5.1, 5.6, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.7** and **BR 1.5, 2.7, 4.1, 4.5, 4.6, 6.1 and 7.7**.)

◇ ***Implementation Strategy SL 2.1.1 Interagency coordination for mapping***

Cooperate with agencies such as the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board, the California Department of Water Resources, the County Public Works Department, and other County departments to strengthen existing digital map databases of watersheds and aquifer recharge areas. Examples of such databases include the Central Coast Ambient Monitoring Program's CCAMP Database Browser and the California Department of Water Resources California Groundwater Bulletin 118.

◇ ***Implementation Strategy SL 2.1.2 Watershed education for landowners***

Educate landowners about preserving watershed function, retaining natural drainage areas, and implementing low impact development practices.

◇ ***Implementation Strategy SL 2.1.3 Protect natural stream functions***

Encourage the use of soil conservation practices in development designs near streams and stream crossings in order to protect natural stream functions. (Also refer to **Biological Resources Policy BR 6**.)

◇ ***Implementation Strategy SL 2.1.4 Coordinated watershed restoration***

Encourage the coordination of watershed restoration activities and permit streamlining efforts between the County, state and federal agencies, and other groups for watershed restoration and enhancement projects where they support soil conservation practices.

Watershed function *refers to the ecological and hydrologic function of a watershed includes capture, storage, and safe release of water, providing conditions for nutrient cycles and habitat for flora and fauna.*

"The nation that destroys its soil, destroys itself."

—Franklin Delano Roosevelt

GOAL 3

IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL SOILS WILL BE CONSERVED.

Policy SL 3.1 Conserve Important Agricultural Soils

Conserve the Important Agricultural Soils mapped in **Figure SL-1** and listed in **Table SL-2**. Proposed conversion of agricultural lands to non-agricultural uses shall be evaluated against the applicable policies in this COSE and in the Agriculture Element, including policies such as **Policies AGP 18** and **AGP 24**.

◇ ***Implementation Strategy SL 3.1.1 Non-agricultural structures***

Coordinate with the Agricultural Commissioner's Office to limit placement of non-agricultural structures and impermeable surfaces on certain Important Agricultural Soils of San Luis Obispo County, consistent with **Policies AGP 18** and **AGP 24** in the Agriculture Element, when discretionary approval is required. (Also refer to **Appendix 8** and **Figure SL-1**.)

◇ ***Implementation Strategy SL 3.1.2 Important Agricultural Soils database***

Update the Department of Planning and Building's digital map database of soils classified as Important Agricultural Soils of San Luis Obispo County. (Also refer to **Appendix 8** and **Figure SL-1**.)

◇ ***Implementation Strategy SL 3.1.3 Land Use Ordinance Amendment***

Coordinate with the Agricultural Commissioner's Office to propose amendments to the Land Use Element and Land Use Ordinance to revise the list of allowable uses in the Agriculture land use category, consistent with **Policy AGP 18** in the **Agriculture Element**.

◇ ***Implementation Strategy SL 3.1.4 Coordinate discretionary project review with RCD***

Coordinate with Resource Conservation Districts (RCDs) and local agencies during the discretionary review of development projects that may affect important soil resources.

◇ ***Implementation Strategy SL 3.1.5 Mitigation of impacts to Important Agricultural Soils***
Establish mitigation strategies for loss of Important Agricultural Soils through measures such as agricultural easements.

Agricultural soils in the county.

FIGURE SL-1
IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL SOILS OF SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

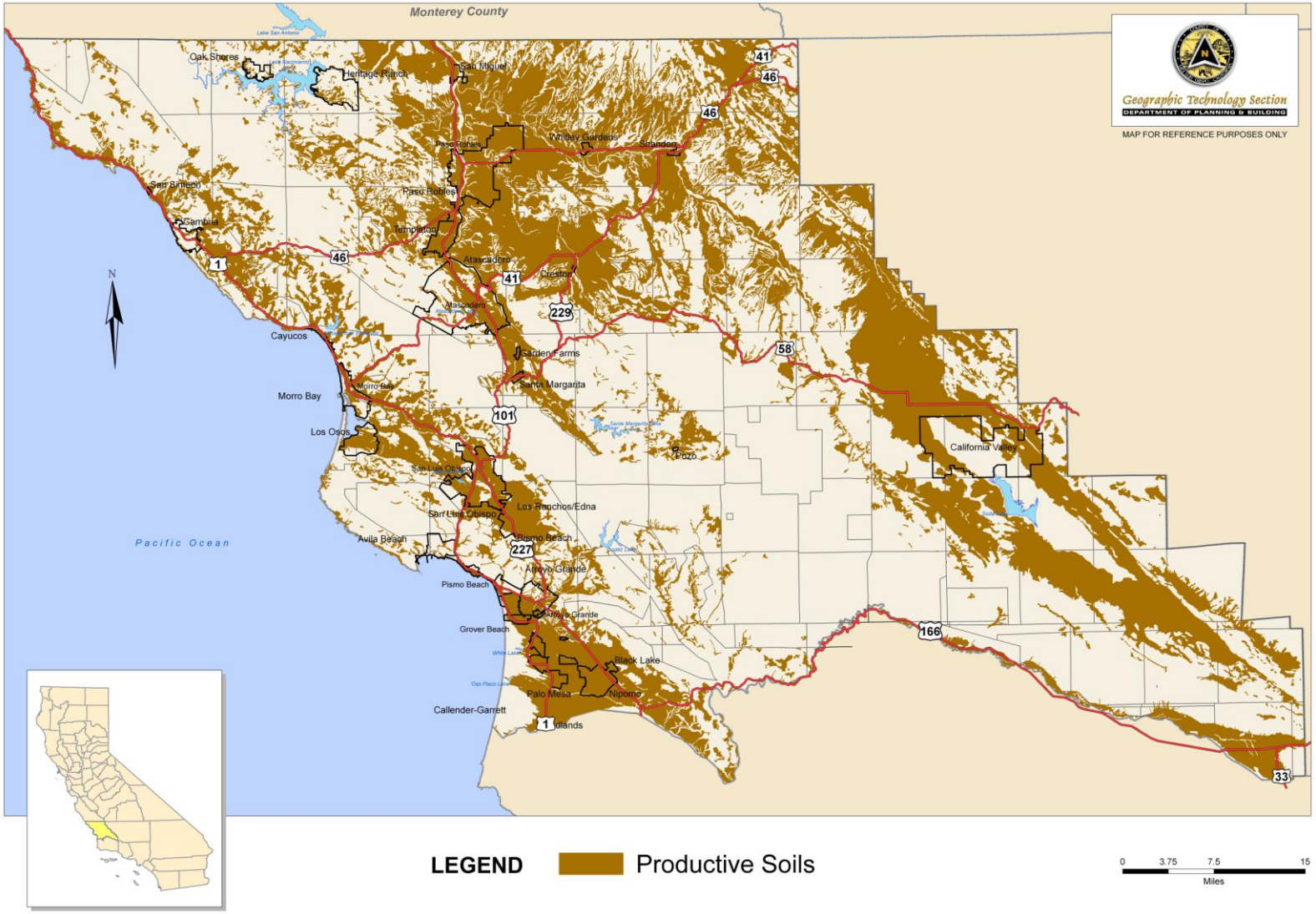


TABLE SL-2
IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL SOILS OF SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

Symbol	Soil Name	Prime Farmland	Farmland of Statewide Importance	Other Productive Soils	Highly Productive Rangeland Soils
	COASTAL SOIL SURVEY AREA				
102	Arnold loamy sand, 5 to 15%		X		
104	Baywood fine sand, 2 to 9%			X	
111	Camarillo sandy loam	X			X
112	Camarillo loam, drained	X			
113	Capistrano sandy loam, 2-5%	X			
114	Capistrano sandy loam, 5-9%	X			
115	Chamise shaly loam, 9 to 15%			X	
116	Chamise shaly loam, 15 to 30%			X	
117	Chamise shaly sandy clay loam, 5 to 9%			X	
120	Concepcion loam, 2 to 5%		X		
121	Concepcion loam, 5 to 9%		X		
122	Concepcion loam, 9 to 15%			X	
124	Corralitos sand, 0 to 2%		X		
125	Corralitos sand, 2 to 15%		X		
126	Corralitos variant loamy sand		X		
127	Cropley clay, 0 to 2%	X			X
128	Cropley clay, 2 to 9%	X			X
129	Diablo clay, 5 to 9%	X			X
130	Diablo and Cibo clays, 9 to 15%		X		X
131	Diablo and Cibo clays, 15 to 30%			X	X
133	Diablo-Lodo complex, 15 to 50%				X
135	Elder sandy loam, 2 to 5%	X			X
136	Elder sandy loam, 5 to 9%	X			X
137	Elder sandy loam, 9 to 15%	X[e]		X	X
138	Elder sandy loam, occasionally flooded, 0 to 2%	X			X

TABLE SL-2
IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL SOILS OF SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

Symbol	Soil Name	Prime Farmland	Farmland of Statewide Importance	Other Productive Soils	Highly Productive Rangeland Soils
	COASTAL SOIL SURVEY AREA				
139	Elder sandy loam, occasionally flooded, 2 to 9%	X			X
140	Garey sandy loam, 2 to 9%	X			X
143	Gazos-Lodo clay loams, 15 to 30%				X
158	Los Osos loam, 5 to 9%		X		
159	Los Osos loam, 9 to 15%			X	
160	Los Osos loam, 15 to 30%			X	
162	Los Osos-Diablo complex, 5 to 9%		X		X
163	Los Osos-Diablo complex, 9 to 15%			X	X
164	Los Osos-Diablo complex, 15 to 30%			X	X
168	Los Osos variant clay loam, 15 to 50%				X
169	Marimel sandy clay loam, occasionally flooded	X			X
170	Marimel silty clay loam, drained	X			
173	Mocho fine sandy loam	X			
174	Mocho loam	X			
175	Mocho silty clay loam	X			
176	Mocho variant fine sandy loam	X			
177	Nacimiento silty clay loam, 15 to 30%			X	X
180	Nacimiento-Calodo complex, 15 to 30%				X
184	Oceano sand, 0 to 9%		X		
185	Oceano sand, 9 to 30%			X	
186	Perkins fine sandy loam, 2 to 9%	X			
192	Psamments and Fluvents, occasionally flooded			X	

TABLE SL-2
IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL SOILS OF SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

Symbol	Soil Name	Prime Farmland	Farmland of Statewide Importance	Other Productive Soils	Highly Productive Rangeland Soils
	COASTAL SOIL SURVEY AREA				
193	Psamments and Fluvents, wet			X	
196	Salinas loam, 0 to 2%	X			X
197	Salinas silty clay loam, 0 to 2%	X			X
198	Salinas silty clay loam, 2 to 9%	X			X
208	Still gravelly loam, 9 to 15%	X[e]	X		
209	Still gravelly sandy clay loam, 0 to 2%	X			
210	Still gravelly sandy clay loam, 2 to 9%	X			
212	Suey silt loam, 2 to 9%	X[e]	X		X
213	Suey silt loam, 9 to 15%			X	X
214	Suey silt loam, 15 to 30%			X	X
216	Tierra sandy loam, 2 to 9%		X		
217	Tierra loam, 9 to 15%			X	
219	Tujunga loamy sand, 0 to 2%	X			
224	Zaca clay, 9 to 15%		X		X
225	Zaca clay, 15 to 30%			X	X
	PASO ROBLES SOIL SURVEY AREA				
100	Arbuckle fine sandy loam, 0 to 2%	X			
101	Arbuckle fine sandy loam, 2 to 9%	X			
102	Arbuckle-Positas complex, 9 to 15%	X[e]		X	
103	Arbuckle-Positas complex, 15 to 30%			X	
106	Arbuckle-San Ysidro complex, 2 to 9%	X[e]	X		
109	Ayar and Diablo soils, 9 to 15%			X	X

TABLE SL-2
IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL SOILS OF SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

Symbol	Soil Name	Prime Farmland	Farmland of Statewide Importance	Other Productive Soils	Highly Productive Rangeland Soils
	PASO ROBLES SOIL SURVEY AREA				
110	Ayar and Diablo soils, 15 to 30%			X	X
114	Balcom-Nacimiento association, 9-30%			X	
116	Botella sandy loam, 2 to 9%	X			
119	Camarillo silty clay loam, partially drained		X		
122	Capay silty clay		X		
123	Capay silty clay, occasionally flooded		X		
124	Chanac loam, 9 to 30%	X[e]		X	
130	Clear Lake clay, drained	X			
131	Concepcion sandy loam, 2 to 9%			X	
132	Cropley clay, 0 to 2%	X			
133	Cropley clay, 2 to 9%	X			
134	Dibble clay loam, 9 to 15%			X	
135	Dibble clay loam, 15 to 30%			X	
138	Elder loam, 0 to 2%	X			
139	Elder loam, 2 to 9%	X			
140	Elder loam, 0 to 5%, flooded	X			X
142	Gaviota-San Andreas association, 15-30%				X
144	Gazos shaly clay loam, 9 to 30%			X	
147	Hanford and Greenfield soils, 0 to 2%	X			
148	Hanford and Greenfield soils, 2 to 9%	X[e]	X		
149	Hanford and Greenfield gravelly sandy loams, 0 to 2%	X			
150	Hanford and Greenfield gravelly sandy loams, 2 to 9%	X			
152	Linne-Calodo complex, 9 to 30%			X	

TABLE SL-2
IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL SOILS OF SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

Symbol	Soil Name	Prime Farmland	Farmland of Statewide Importance	Other Productive Soils	Highly Productive Rangeland Soils
	PASO ROBLES SOIL SURVEY AREA				
155	Linne-Diablo complex, 9 to 15%		X		
157	Lockwood shaly loam, 0 to 2%	X			
158	Lockwood shaly loam, 2 to 9%		X		
159	Lockwood-Concepcion complex, 2 to 9%		X		
160	Lockwood-Concepcion complex, 9 to 15%			X	
166	Metz loamy sand, 0 to 5%		X		
167	Metz-Tujunga complex, occasionally flooded, 0 to 5%			X	
169	Millsholm-Dibble complex, 15 to 30%				X
173	Mocho clay loam, 0 to 2%	X			
174	Mocho clay loam, 2 to 9%	X			
175	Nacimiento silty clay loam, 9 to 30%			X	
177	Nacimiento-Ayar complex, 9 to 30%			X	X
179	Nacimiento-Los Osos complex, 9 to 30%			X	
182	Oceano loamy sand, 2 to 9%	X			
183	Pico fine sandy loam, 0 to 2%	X			
184	Pico fine sandy loam, 2 to 9%	X			
186	Polonio clay loam, 2 to 9%	X[e]	X		
187	Rincon clay loam, 0 to 2%	X			X
188	Rincon clay loam, 2 to 9%	X			X
189	Rincon clay loam, 9 to 15%			X	X
191	Ryer clay loam, 2 to 9%	X			X
192	San Andreas sandy loam, 15 to 30%				X

TABLE SL-2
IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL SOILS OF SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

Symbol	Soil Name	Prime Farmland	Farmland of Statewide Importance	Other Productive Soils	Highly Productive Rangeland Soils
PASO ROBLES SOIL SURVEY AREA					
193	San Andreas-Arujo complex, 9 to 15%		X		X
194	San Emigdio fine sandy loam, 0 to 2%	X			
195	San Emigdio fine sandy loam, 2 to 9%	X			
196	San Ysidro sandy loam, 2 to 9%			X	
197	San Ysidro loam, 0 to 2%		X		
198	Santa Lucia-Lopez complex, 15 to 50%			X	
200	Sesame sandy loam, 9 to 30%			X	
205	Sorrento clay loam, 0 to 2%	X			
206	Sorrento clay loam, 2 to 9%	X			
207	Still gravelly loam, 0 to 2%	X			
208	Still clay loam, 0 to 2%	X			
209	Still clay loam, 2 to 9%	X			
CARIZZO SOIL SURVEY AREA					
101	Balcom-Nacimiento complex, 15 to 30%				X
103	Balcom-Nacimiento complex, 9 to 15%				X
109	Capay clay, 0 to 2%	X			X
110	Capay clay, 2 to 9%	X			X
114	Calleguas-Nacimiento complex, 9 to 30%				X
129	Kilmer-Hillbrick complex, 9 to 15%				X
130	Kilmer-Hillbrick complex, 15 to 50%				X
140	Choice silty clay, 15 to 30%				X

TABLE SL-2
IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL SOILS OF SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

Symbol	Soil Name	Prime Farmland	Farmland of Statewide Importance	Other Productive Soils	Highly Productive Rangeland Soils
	CARIZZO SOIL SURVEY AREA				
149	San Emigdio sandy loam, 0 to 2%	X			
150	San Emigdio sandy loam, 2 to 9%	X[e]	X		
154	San Emigdio loam, 0 to 2%	X			
155	San Emigdio loam, 2 to 9%	X[e]	X		
159	Sorrento loam, 0 to 2%	X			
160	Sorrento loam, 2 to 9%	X			
169	Polonio loam, 0 to 2%	X			X
170	Polonio clay loam, 2 to 9%	X[e]	X		X
173	Polonio gravelly loam, 2 to 9%	X			X
174	Polonio-Thomhill complex, 0 to 2%	X			X
175	Polonio-Thomhill complex, 2 to 9%	X			X
179	Padres sandy loam, 0 to 2%	X			X
180	Padres sandy loam, 2 to 9%	X			X
182	Oceano loamy sand, 2 to 9%	X			
190	Reward channery loam, 15 to 30%				X
200	Aramburu very channery clay loam, 15 to 30%				X
230	Padres-Wasioja complex, 2 to 9%		X		X
251	Nacimiento clay loam, 15 to 30%				X
261	Aido clay, 15 to 30%				X
270	Ayar silty clay, 5 to 9%		X		X
271	Ayar clay, 15 to 30%				X
274	Ayar-Hillbrick-Aido complex, 15 to 30%				X

TABLE SL-2
IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL SOILS OF SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

Symbol	Soil Name	Prime Farmland	Farmland of Statewide Importance	Other Productive Soils	Highly Productive Rangeland Soils
	CARIZZO SOIL SURVEY AREA				
280	Seaback-Panoza-Jenks complex, 9 to 15%				X
281	Seaback-Panoza-Jenks complex, 15 to 30%				X
290	San Timoteo-San Andreas-Bellyspring complex, 15 to 30%				X
301	Arbuckle sandy loam, 2 to 9%	X[e]	X		X
302	Arbuckle sandy loam, 9 to 15 %	X[e]		X	X
303	Arbuckle sandy loam, 15 to 30%			X	
310	Yeguas-Pinspring complex, 0 to 2%	X			X
311	Yeguas-Pinspring complex, 2 to 5%	X			X
321	Thomhill loam, 2 to 5%	X			X
330	Jenks clay loam, 2 to 9%		X		X
450	Botella loam, 2 to 9%	X			X
470	Botella sandy loam, 2 to 9%	X			
474	Elder sandy loam, 0 to 2%	X			
475	Elder sandy loam, 2 to 9%	X			
480	Metz loamy sand, 0 to 5%	X			
490	Wasioja loam, 0 to 2%	X			X
491	Wasioja sandy loam, 2 to 5%	X			X
495	Wasioja-Polonio complex, 2 to 5%	X			X
497	Wasioja-Pinspring-Yeguas complex, 2 to 5%	X			X
561	Chanac loam, 9 to 30%	X[e]	X		X
906	Xerofluvents, 0 to 2%	X			

TABLE SL-2
IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL SOILS OF SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

Symbol	Soil Name	Prime Farmland	Farmland of Statewide Importance	Other Productive Soils	Highly Productive Rangeland Soils
NORTHERN SANTA BARBARA (SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY PORTION) SOIL SURVEY AREA					
CuA	Corralitos loamy sand, 0 to 2%	X			*
EmC	Elder loam, 2 to 9%	X			*
MnA	Metz loamy sand, 0 to 2%	X			*
MnC	Metz loamy sand, 2 to 9%	X			*
MnC2	Metz loamy sand, 2 to 9%, eroded	X			*
MoA	Metz loamy sand, overflow, 0 to 2%	X			*
Mt	Mocho sandy loam, sandy substratum, overflow	X			*
Mu	Mocho fine sandy loam	X			*
PcA	Panoche sandy loam, 0 to 2%	X			*
PcC	Panoche sandy loam, 2 to 9%	X			*
PdA	Panoche sandy loam, overflow, 0 to 2%	X			*
PdB	Panoche sandy loam, overflow, 2 to 5%	X			*
PeA	Panoche loam, 0 to 2%	X			*
PeC	Panoche loam, 2 to 9%	X			*
PfA	Panoche loam, overflow, 0 to 2%	X			*
PnC	Pleasanton sandy loam, 2 to 9%	X			*
PrA	Pleasanton very fine sandy loam, 0 to 2%	X			*
PsD	Pleasanton gravelly very fine sandy loam, 9 to 15%		X		*
StA	Sorrento sandy loam, 0 to 2%	X			*
StC	Sorrento sandy loam, 2 to 9%	X			*
Sx	Stutzville loamy sand		X		*
Sy	Stutzville sandy loam		X		*
Sz	Stutzville loam		X		*
Szb	Stutzville silty clay loam		X		*

TABLE SL-2
IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL SOILS OF SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

Symbol	Soil Name	Prime Farmland	Farmland of Statewide Importance	Other Productive Soils	Highly Productive Rangeland Soils
NORTHERN SANTA BARBARA (SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY PORTION) SOIL SURVEY AREA					
Szc	Stutzville silty clay loam, strongly saline			X	*
WaC	Wasioja fine sandy loam, 5 to 9%	X[e]	X		*
LOS PADRES SOIL SURVEY AREA					
102pr	Arbuckle-Positas complex, 9 to 15%	X[e]		X	
133pr	Cropley clay, 2 to 9%	X			
147pr	Hanford and Greenfield soils, 0 to 2%	X			
148pr	Hanford and Greenfield soils, 2 to 9%	X[e]	X		
166pr	Metz loamy sand, 0 to 5%		X		
167pr	Metz-Tujunga complex, occasionally flooded, 0 to 5%			X	
173pr	Mocho clay loam, 0 to 2%	X			
188pr	Rincon clay loam, 2 to 9%	X			X
207pr	Still gravelly loam, 0 to 2%	X			
208pr	Still clay loam, 0 to 2%	X			
209pr	Still clay loam, 2 to 9%	X			
301cp	Arbuckle sandy loam, 2 to 9%	X[e]	X		X
302cp	Arbuckle sandy loam, 9 to 15 %	X[e]		X	X
303cp	Arbuckle sandy loam, 15 to 30%			X	
470cp	Botella sandy loam, 2 to 9%	X			
475cp	Elder sandy loam, 2 to 9%	X			

Table Notes:
*Information on Highly Productive Rangeland Soils not available for the Northern Santa Barbara Soil Survey Area.
X[e] - Map units for soils under the heading of Prime Farmland marked a "X[e]" meet the definition of prime agricultural land (California Government Code 51201(c)) based only upon a rating of 80 to 100 or an "Excellent" rating in the California Revised Storie Index.
Abbreviations used as follows:
pr = Paso Robles Soil Survey
cp = Carrizo Plain Soil Survey

Summary of Implementation Strategies

For each implementation strategy described in this chapter, the following table (**Table SL-2**) summarizes the County department or other agency that has primary responsibility for carrying out that strategy. In addition, the table summarizes the priority, estimated year of initiation, and potential source of funding of each strategy. The actual timeframe for implementing the strategies is dependent upon the availability of adequate staff and funding.

TABLE SL-3
SOIL RESOURCES IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation Strategies	Department or Agency[1]	Priority	Timeframe to Start	Possible Funding Sources[2]
IS SL 1.1.1 Soil erosion: private lands	AG, RCD, SCS, UC Ext., PB	Medium	2011	DB , grants
IS SL 1.1.2 Soil erosion: public lands	PW, GS	High	Immediately	DB
IS SL 1.2.1 Low Impact Development (LID)	PB, PW	High	Immediately	N/A
IS SL 1.2.2 Soil Conservation adjacent to streams	PB	High	Immediately	N/A
IS SL 1.3.1 Low Impact Development (LID)	PB, PW, GS	High	Immediately	DB , grant
IS SL 1.3.2 Land Use Ordinance amendment	PB	Medium	2012	DB
IS SL 2.1.1 Interagency coordination for mapping	PB, PW, RWQCB, DWR	Medium	2010	DB
IS SL 2.1.2 Watershed education for landowners	PB, PW	Medium	2011	DB
IS SL 2.1.3 Protect natural stream functions	PB, PW	Medium	Immediately	DB
IS SL 2.1.4 Coordinated watershed restoration	PB, PW, RCD	Medium	2011	DB
IS SL 3.1.1 Non-agricultural structures on Important Agricultural Soils	PB, AG	Medium	Immediately	N/A
IS SL 3.1.2 Important Agricultural Soils database	PB, AG	High	2010	DB

TABLE SL-3
SOIL RESOURCES IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation Strategies	Department or Agency[1]	Priority	Timeframe to Start	Possible Funding Sources[2]
IS SL 3.1.3 Land Use Ordinance Amendment: Important Agricultural Soils	PB, AG	High	2011	DB
IS SL 3.1.4 Coordinate discretionary project review with RCD	PB	High	Immediately	N/A
IS SL 3.1.5 Mitigation of impacts to Important Agricultural Soils	PB, AG	High	2011	DB

Notes:
1 Department abbreviations:
AG = County Department of Agriculture
EH = County Environmental Health Services Division
GS = County General Services Agency
PB = County Department of Planning and Building
PW = County Department of Public Works
RCD =Resource Conservation Districts
UCext =University of California, Cooperative Extension
2 Funding source abbreviations:
GF =General Fund
DB =Planning and Building Department Budget
Source: Department of Planning and Building, 2009.